

ESOPS
EABLES

Translated Grammatically,
and also in propriety of our
English phrase; and, every
way, in such sort as may
bee most profitable
for the Grammar-
schools.

The vse of it is according to the
directions in the prefaces, and
more fully set downe in
Ludus Lit. or the
Grammar-schools.



LONDON.
Printed by H. L. for Thomas
Man. 1617.

22022

1911



To the Right Wor-
shipfull, Sir *John Harper*, Knight,
all true prosperity.

Right worshipfull, I
may not bee forget-
ful of the loue which
you haue shewed to-
wardes the furthe-
rance of my indeuours, for the
Grammar-schoole. Accept ther-
fore this small pledge of my
thankfull acknowledgement.
Though it be little in valew and
in the esteem of the most, yet the
benefit of it will (I trust) help to
make 'amends, and further the
perfecting of my desires. By the
right vse heereof, may the little
ones from their first yeares get
much profitable vnderstanding &

A 2 wisdom

The Epistle

wisdome, yea such, as whereof they may haue worthie vse, all their dayes, in what place soeuer they shall be imployed; And may moreouer haue euery point & part of the learning in it, so imprinted in their memories as they shall neuer forget them, but haue them, as it were liuely before their faces: That so they may learne to embrace the vertues therein taught and to flee the vices, to foresee dangers and how to auoid them, to behaue themselves wisely and discreetly in the whole course of their life. As for example, to giue a taste hereof; in the first fable of the cock esteeming a barley corne about a precious stone, to see the foolishness of men, especially of children preferring play before learning, a little pleasure and folly, before the most excellent and diuine wisdom

Dedictory.

dome : to teach them to followe after and to embrace learning and wisdom, even from their tender yeares, and to be ashamed of misspending their precious time in play and idle vanities. So in the second fable of the wolfe and the lambe, to teach them to take heede all their life long how they haue to deale with or any way prouoke cruell men; that are too hard for them : Because they, when they list, can take any occasion to prey vpon them, or to doe them a mischiefe, and that this is matter enough, If they bee not able to resist them. Thus likewise in the third fable of the mouse and the frog, being at war together, about the regiment of the marish ground, vntill the kite snatch them both away and deuoure them, to teach children in all their time to be-

The Epistle.

ware of discord and dissension with others, especially contention for superiority & preferment: Because such usually as will goe to waire, as it were, for euery trifle, make themselves a prey to others, especially to the common aduersary. And but onely to name the fourth, In the Apologue of the dogge swimming ouer the riuer, which through ouer much greediness, chopping at the shadowe of the flesh which he sawe in the water, lost the flesh it selfe which hee carried in his chops, to teach children alwaies to take heed of too much greedinesse, and euer to keep a measure in their desires, lest that by ouer much earnestnesse in seeking more than is fitte, they come to lose all & to repent when it is too late. Now beside this sound wisdom, and besides all the other

Dedicatory.

ther helps concerning the more
certaine, easie, and speedy means
of attaining the Latine tongue
(as happy experience hath taught
very many, who haue giuen plen-
tifull testimony hereunto; for
construing, parsing, making La-
tine, getting phrase and the like,
by such translations) they may
learne hereby chiefly to make re-
port of a fable, or of any like nar-
ration, or history in good sort
& fit wordes, which is no small
commendation to any who-
soever. For the manner of effec-
ting hereof, I haue set it downe
shortly in the Epistle to the Rea-
der, and more fully in my *Gram-
mar-school*. And thus (that you
may see my constant desire in
creeping forward by little and
little, for performing my pro-
mise, in accomplishing my ser-
uice for the perpetuall benefit of
schooles

The Epistle &c.

schools & of all posterity, by learning still of all the learned to help the vnlearned, & by propounding to all what I haue found by experience, that they may find the like and be partakers of al my trauels) haue I presumed vpon your loue to present this little translation vnto you. Which you accepting accordingly I shal be more encouraged to strue forward for perfecting of the whole, and to spend my last thoughts for the commō good. And thus with all thankfull acknowledgement vnto your self with your worthy Lady and all yours I humbly take my leaue, and rest

Your Worships in

the Lord,

I. Brinsley.



To the painefull Schoole-
master.

First, cause your scholar, by reading
this translation, to tell you in euery
fable what the matter of the fable is.
Secondly, to what ende and purpose it
was inuented, what it is to teach, and
what wisdom hee can learne out of it.
Thirdly, how to make a good report of
the fable, both in English and Latine,
especially in English. Fourthly and last-
ly, to make right vse of it, for all mas-
ters concerning Grammar, as for con-
struing, parsing, making and proouing
the Latine; and so for reading forth of
English into Latine, according to the
directions in my former translations, as
namely, in Sententiz, Cato, Cord. &c.
And principally for obseruing the best
phrases both English and Latine; thus
shall you receive your desire. Those
things which are too harsh to be retored
in English, word for word, according to
the

To the Schoolmaster.

the Latine phrase, I haue referred to
the margent, with an Asteriske or little
Star: and variety of English phrase, I
haue set also in the margent, noted with
a little r. But for these I referre you
to that which I haue written in my for-
mer translations, and in my Grammar-
schole. Vouchsafe mee your better de-
rection, in loue; and what is defectiue, I
shall (God willing) labour to supply in
the next edition.



* Esops Fables.

I

* *Of a Cocke.* [This fable setteth out the foolish contempt of learning and wisdom.]

When on a time a cock
scratched in a dung-
hill, hee found a precious
stone: & saying, what, doe I
finde * so gay a thing? If a
* jeweller had found [it]
* none * could haue beene
more * iocund than hee, & as
who knew the price [of it.]
[But] * intruth & it is * of no
vse to mee, neither doe I

that trimmeth and setteth pretious stones. * no thing.
* could be. * merry or, ioyfull. & because hee knew the
worth of it. * truly. & it will serue me for no purpose. * to
me or for me to no vse.

* & greatly

* The fables of
Esop. & tales or
fained deuises.
Foolish contempt
of learning.

* Of a cocke les-
ding hens: or of a
dunghill cocke.
Gallinaceus] signi-
fyeth, belonging
to a cock or a hen,

or hennish, see-
ming to be added
only to distinguish
the word from
Gallus signifying a
French man.

* Whilst a cock &c.
* turned ouer a
dunghill &c. scra-
ching in it turned
it vp by little and
little. & what quoth
he. * a thing so
bright or shining.

* a lapidary or one
that trimmeth and setteth pretious stones.

Esops fables.

* esteeme, or re-
ken it of a great
[price] or value.
* make any reck-
ning of it. * I in
truth. * *malim*, b. s.
magu velm, will or
would rather haue
* a barly corne.
* all the precious
stones in the world
* The morall sense.
or the meaning, vsc
and application of
this fable for the
framing & orde-
ring of our man-
ners. * You must
vnderstand.

* learning & knowledge. * vnderstand by the &c. * sensu-
all or given ouer to pleasure. * Neither foolish men doe
loue. * good learning. * a voluptuous man. * because.
* to whom alone, or one, pleasure can please.

* & greatly esteeme it: yea * I in
very deed * had rather haue
* a graine of barley, than * all
precious stones.

[*The Moral.*] * Vnderstand
by the precious stone, * art &
wisedome. * By the cocke a
foolish man * given to plea-
sure. * Neither fooles loue * li-
berall arts, sith they knowe
not the vse of them: nor * a
man given ouer to pleasure,
* as * whom onely pleasure
doth delight.

2

Tyranny.

*Of a Wolfe and a Lamb [show-
ing the nature of cruell oppres-
sors, that they can easily take a-
ny occasion to prey vpon &
spoyl the poore.]*

* top. * fountaine. **A** Wolfe drinking at the
* head of a * spring, see-
eth

eth a lambe drinking & farre as far off or a great way beneath.
 beneath. Hee * runneth to * runneth to [him]
 [and] & rateth the lamb, * for & chideth or bla-
 that hee * marred the spring. meth. * because.
 The lambe * trembled, be- * troubled the
 sought [him,] that hee would fountain. viz.
 spare [him] beeing innocent. muddied the water.
 * That hee neither could in- * trepidare for tre-
 deed marre the drinke of the pidabat. Enallage.
 wolfe, sith hee dranke farre * Himselfe neither
 beneath, nor yet * would. The indeed to haue
 wolfe & contrarily & thunde- beene able to trou-
 reth: [saying.] Thou & church ble. * to haue been
 robber, & thou doest nothing: willing. & on the
 thou alwaies * hurtest [mee:] other side. & [spea-
 [thy] father, mother, all thy keth vehemently
 * odious & kinde is against me or railes against
 * by all meanes. * Thou shalt the lambe. & wretch
 & smart for it this day. & this is nothing
* thou sayst. * hur-
* test [me] alwayes.
* enuied.
& stocke or kinred.
 * diligently or alwayes. * Thou shalt giue punishment
 to me, to day. & aby.

Mor.] It is an olde say-
 ing: * that It is an easie * a staffe to be
 matter to finde a staffe to sound easily, that
 beate a dogge. A mighty you may beat
 man easily taketh an * oc- a dog.
* a cause.
 casion

Esops fables.

✓ he please.
✓ committed
fault enough.
* could not resist
or withstand.

casion of hurting, if ✓ hee
list to hurt. Hee hath ✓ of-
fended sufficiently who
* cannot resist.

Discord.

3
*Of a mouse and a frog, [set-
ting out the fruit of
discord.]*

✓ warred or waged
battel.

* It was striven.

✓ government, rule
or soueraignty.

✓ marshy ground.

✓ fight.

✓ very sore. ✓ oft
lying hid or hiding
himself. * herbs;

✓ wild herbs, or
grasse. * deceits,
or lying in warre.

✓ more strong.

* able.

* leaping vpon.

✓ challengeth.

✓ mouse.

* by open Mars.

Mars the God of

warre, for warre. ✓ They had either of them a bulrush for
their speare. * strift. * glead, or puttocke.

A Mouse ✓ made war with
a frogge. * The conten-
tion was concerning the ✓ em-
pire of the ✓ fenne. The ✓ bat-
tell was ✓ vehement & doubte-
full. The crafty mouse ✓ lur-
king vnder the * weeds, sets vpon
the frog by * policy. The
frogge ✓ being better in
strength, * puilliant in breast
and in * bouncing, ✓ prouokes
the ✓ enemy * in open warre.
✓ A bulrush was the speare to
either of them, which * battell
being scene farre off, the * kite
makerh haste vnto [them:]

and

and whilst neither [of them] * bewareth, or
 * taketh heed to * themselves, looketh to.
 for the * earnestnesse of the * he himselfe.
 battell, the kye snatcheth a * study.
 way, and teareth in peeces * either of the war-
 * both the warrours. rours, al. either
 warrour.

Mor.] It is wont * even * to happen, or be-
 so to fall out to factious citi- tude after the same
 zens, who being * inflamed manner. * kindled
 with a * desire of bearing or set on fire.
 rule, whilst they * contend * strife.
 amongst themselves * to * for magistracy, or
 bee made magistrates, doe to be gouerners.
 put their * wealth and also * riches. * for
 their life * very oft in dan- most part also their
 ger. life.

4
*Of a dogge and a shadow, [war. Unsatiabie greed-
 ming to beware of too much nesse.
 greedinesse.]*

A Dogge swimming over
 a riuer carried * a peece * flesh.
 of flesh in [his] * chap. The * grinning mouth.
 sunne shining, * as it fell out, * so as it cometh to
 the shadowe of the flesh shi- passe, or hapneth.
 ned

Esops fables.

⁊ he catching at
greedily so soon
as he saw.

⁊ checks, or chaps.
⁊ astonied.

⁊ fish.

⁊ astonished.

*and then receiuing
againc cour.ge.

*barked out.

* a measure was
wanting, or thou
wast too greedy.

* couctousnesse.

⁊ Thou hadst e-
nough and too
much. * vnlesse
thou hadst doated,
or but that thou
doated. * lesse
than nothing is

now to thee by : hy
foolishnesse.

* admonishall of
modesty, or to bee
modest.

* to our couctous-
nesse.

* Terentian
Sannio.

* feebly, craftily.

* with a price.

ned in the waters : which ⁊ be-
ing scene hee greedily catch-
ing at, lost that which was in
his ⁊ iawes. Therefore being
⁊ sore smitten with the losse
both of the ⁊ thing and also
of his hope, first, hee was ⁊ a-
mazed, * alterwardes getting
heart againe, hee * howled out
thus : O wretch * there wan-
ted a measure to thy * greed-
nesse. ⁊ Ther was enough, &
more than enough, * if thou
hadst not doated : * now thou
hast lesse than nothing by thy
foolishnesse.

Mor.] Wee are * put in
minde of modesty by this
fable, wee are put in minde
of wisdome, that there be
a measure * in our desire,
lest wee lose certain things
for vncertain. Surely that
* Sannio in Terence [speaks]
* wittily : I, quoth he, will
not buy hope * so deare.

5

Of a lion and certaine other vnfaithfull dealing beasts, [teaching that it is the safest to deale with our equalls.]

of great mentowards their inferiours.

A Lion had * made an a- * couenanted.
 agreement with a sheep
 and with certain other [beasts] * a common, or
 * that there should bee a com- general hunting
 mon hunting. * They goe to to be.
 hunt. * there is a Hart taken. * It is gone.
Al. They diuide * [him.] * E. * A hart or stag
 uery one [of them.] Begin- is caught.
 ning to take vp their * seuerall *Al.* They diuide
 parts, * as it was agreed, the the seuerall parts to
 lion roared out : Saying one eury one.
 part is mine, because I am the * the hart.
 worthiest. & Also another part * Eury one, one
 is mine, because I am & most by one.
 excellling in strength. Fur- * singular parts, or
 thermore, I chalenge a third one by one.
 part, because I haue sweate * had been agreed.
 more in * catching the Hart. & And.
 And lastly, vnlesse you will * the strongest.
 grant me a fourth part, * taking.
 well friendship. * His fellows * it is done, [or
 hauing do depart. there is an end]
 * concerning friend-
 ship.
 * & his being
 heard, his fellows

B

hauing do depart.

Esops fables.

* holding their
peace: or quiet, or
silent.
* daring.

* fidelity, or faith-
fulnesse hath been
rare euer, or sel-
dome found.
* at this age, or at
this day.
r men of might, or
great men.

r match.

* hath it necessary,
or of necessity.
* grant.
* There shall be
equal right to thee
r equity.

*Scornefull ingra-
titude.*

* the boones by
chance haue stucke
r as it happened.
r gullet.

hauing heard this, doe de-
part empty and * still, not
* being so bolde as to mutter
against the lion.

Mor.] * Faithfull dea-
ling hath been euer rare, it
is more rare * in this ages
[but] it is and hath been al-
waies most rare amongst
r mighty men. Wherefore
it is better [that] you liue
with your r equall. For he
that liueth with a mightier
[man] * must necessarily
* depart oft times from his
owne right. * You shall
haue r equall right with
your equall.

6

*Of a wolfe and a crane, [teach-
ing what it is, to doe good to an
vnsankefull body.]*

A Wolf deuouring a sheep,
* r bechance the boones
stucke in his r throte. Hee
r goeth

⁊ goeth about, desireth help, ⁊ went about.
 [but] no man ⁊ helpeth [him.] ⁊ did he lp him, or
 * All say, * that he had got * a afford him any
 iust reward of his * rauening. help.
 At length her induceth a crane. * All [men] say of-
 by many ⁊ flatteries and moe ten. * him to haue
 promises, *Al.* that her * long borne. * the price,
 necke beeing thrust into his or hire. * de-
 throat, shee would pluck out uouring, or gree-
 the boane fastened [in it.] *Al.* dinesse. ⁊ perswa-
 But [shee] asking [her] re- deth. ⁊ faire words
 ward, hee mocked [her.] * longest, or most
 * Thou foole, quoth he, * goe long. *Al.* that she
 thy way: ⁊ Hast thou not e- would pluck out
 nough that thou liuest? the boane fastned
 * Thou owest mee [thy] life. in, with her most
 * If I had listd, * it was in long neck thrust
 my power to bite off thy neck into his throat.
 ⁊ Art thou not well that thou scapest with thy life. *Al.* But he mocked
 owest thy life vnto me. [her] asking [her]
 * If it had listd me. * it hath been reward. * I bou
 lawfull [for me] or I might. foolish crane. * go,
 or get thee gone.

Ador. It is an * olde * a worne, or co-
 [proverbe] that all is lost mon [saying]
 which thou doest to an vn- [that thing] to
 thankfull [body] perish which thou
 dost to an vnthank-
 full [man.]

B a

Of

*Mischionous requi- Of a countrie man and of * a
ting good with euill. snake, [shewing also the thanks
to bee looked for from a
wicked man.]*

* a land snake, or
a wood snake.
* cast him to.
* bearing, or not
able to abide.
the heat of the fire
& molested, or in-
dangered to poy-
son. * poore house,
or cottage. * a
hedgestake, [or
cudgill] being
snatched, or car-
ched vp. & he de-
mandeth, or deba-
teth with him con-
cerning the wrong
* stripes, or blows.
& he thus requite
him. & he will take
away. * to him.
* who gaue life to
him.

A Countrie man brought
home * a snake found in
the snow almost killed with
colde. Hee * layed him to the
fire. The snake receiuing
strength from the fire, and
poyson, and afterwarde not
* induring the flame, & infec-
ted all the * shed with his-
sing. The countrie man run-
neth vnto [him.] [and] * (nat-
ching vp a stake, & expostu-
lateth the iniury with him,
with wordes and * strokes,
Whether & hee requite this
thanke? whether & hee be a-
bout to take away life * from
him, * who gaue him [his]
life.

* It is done.

Mer.] * It commerh to
passe

passe sometimes, that they * may be against
 will doe you an * ill turne, you. * whom you
 to * whom you haue done haue profited.
 good, and that they * will * deserue.
 r requite, or vse
 r deserue euilly of you, r of you vnkindly.
 whom you haue deserued r to whom you
 vuell. haue done good.

Of a boare and an asse; teach- Contempt of
ing to contemne iniuries offered iniuries.
from base persons.

*r **A**S on a time a sluggish * whilst.
 asse r mocked a boar, r As a dull asse.
 hee disdayning, r gnashed r scoffed at.
 [his] teeth, [saying;] O r whetted his
 most sluggish asse, truely thou tushes.
 hadst deserued euill, but al r thou hadst deser-
 though r thou haddest beene ued to bee plagued
 worthie of punishment, yet I * vnworthy.
 am * vnmeet * that I should * which may take
 be reuenged of thee. Mocke punishment of thee
 * safely, * thou maiest freely, * being safe.
 for thou art safe for thy slug- * it is lawfull for
 gishnesse. thee vnpunished.
 or without punish-
 ment, or danger.

*Mer.] Let vs * doe our * giue our dili-*
 B 3 in- gence.

Esops fables.

* vnworthy of vs.

* vnworthy of vs.

r naughty.

* lost, or desperately euill.

* for most part do reioyce.

* [any man] of good men.

* They way it of great worth.

* themselves to be accounted worthy reuenge.

r for others to seek to be reuenged of.

indcauour that when wee heare or suffer things * vnbecfitting vs, we speake not, nor doe things * vnbesee-
ming vs: for r euill men & * past hope, * doe for most part reioyce, if * any good man resist them. * They highly esteeme of it, * that they should bee accounted worthe r to be auenged of.
Mor.] Let vs imitate horses and great beasts, which passe by little dogges barking at them, with contempt [of them.]

9

Bitternesse in riches, and the feares and dangers wherein rich men liue,

Of a citie mouse and a countrey mouse. [shewing the feares and dangers that rich men are alwaies in. And that therefore a little with safety, is better than abundance with continuall feare and danger.]

IT pleased a city mouse to walke into the countrey.

△

A countrie mouse saw * him, * this mouse.
 inuirteth [him,] * preparation * it is prepared.
 is made, * they goe to supper. * it is gone to sup.
 The countrie mouse fetcheth
 forth whatsoeuer hee had laid
 vp against winter, and * brin. * draweth out.
 goeth out all his * store, that * victuals, or pro-
 hee might * satisfie the dainti * uision.
 nesse of so great a guest. r Yet * fulfill, or fill.
 notwithstanding, the city r neuerthelesse.
 mouse * frowning, condem. * wrinkling his
 neth the r scarfity of the cou. forehead.
 trey, r and then praiseth the r pouerry.
 r plenty of the citie. [And] go. r and afterward.
 ing back, he leadeth the cou. r abundance.
 trie mouse with him into the
 city, that hee might * ap. * giue prooffe and
 prooue in deede, that which experience of that
 hee had bragged of in words. to him.
 They goe to the banquet
 which the city mouse * had * had prepared
 gorgiously prepared. * As gayly, or richly, ex-
 they were at the banquet, the cellently. * Be-
 noyse of a key is heard in the twene to feast, or
 lock. * They trembled, & run- [their] feasting.
 ning fled away. The countrey * They [began] to
 mouse both vnaccustomed, tremble excee-
 and ignorant of the place, dingly, and in fly-
 ing, often to fly a-
 way.
 * hard-

Esops fables.

* to defend him-
selfe hardly, or
griuously.

* He, his feare be-
ing scarcely liyed
away at length.

* inuiring him to
the pots.

⁊ danger.

* it to be daily to
one to be contem-
ned.

* country mouse
said, or replied.

* As Hercules
shall help me.

* will rather, or
desire.

* anxiety, or care,
doubtfulnesse, or
fearefulnesse.

* indeed do beare
before themselves
[or make a shew
of] pleasure,
⁊ dangers.

* hardly saued himselfe. The
seruant departing, the citie
mouse returneth vnto the ta-
ble, calleth the coutry mouse.

* Hee, scarcely at length ha-
uing put away his feare, cree-
peth out: [And] asketh the
city mouse * drinking vnto
him, whether this ⁊ perill bee
often. Hee answered, * that it
was daily, that it ought to be
contemned. Then the * coun-
trie mouse. daily quoth hee?

* In good sooth, your dainties
saueur more of gall than of
hony. I in truth * had rather
haue my scarfity with securi-
ty, than this abundance with
such * feare.

*Mor.] Riches * haue in-
deed a shew of pleasure,
but if you looke within
[them] they haue ⁊ perils
and bitternesse. There was
one *Eutrapilus*, who
when hee would hurt his
enemies most of all, made
them*

them rich, * saying that he would * revenge himself of them, for that * they should receive with their riches * a great packe of r cares.

* saying est. * re-
venge them, [or
take vengeance of
them] 10.
* them to receive,
* a very great, or
huge fardle,
r troubles.

10

*Of an eagle and a iack-daw : Crafty and cosening
warning vs to beware of whom counsell.
and what counsell we take.*

AN eagle hauing gotten a cockle, could not * pluck * pull forth.
out the fish by force, or by art. A iackdawe comming vn-
to [her] giues [her] coun-
sell. [Shee] perswadeth [her]
r to fly aloft, and * to hurle r to mount on by.
downe the cockle * from an headlong.
high, vpon the stones: * For * from an high
that it would so come to passe, place,
that the shell would be broken, * for so it to be, [or
to come to passe]
ken. The iackdawe tarieth that.
vpon the ground, that shee * the cockle may
may wait for the fall. The eagle be broken.
* throweth [it] downe, * casteth it downe
the shell is broken, the fish headlong.

Esops fables.

ratched vp.

is r [snatched away by the iack-
dawe, the eagle being deluded
* griueth.

* it griueth her.

* haue faith, or
trust: viz. trust not.
* whoſoeuer.
* make, or take
heed.

Mor.] Doe not * giue
credite * to euery one, and
* ſee [that] you looke in-
to the counſell which you
ſhall receiue of others. For
many beeing * conſulted
with, doe not r giue coun-
ſell * for them who aſke
counſell of them, but for
themſelues.

* aſked counſell of
r conſult, or
aduiſe.
* to their conſul-
tours.

II

Greediſſe of praiſe Of a crow and a fox-cub, [adui-
ſing vs to take heed of beeing
ouer greedy of praiſe.

* geſturing, or ict-
ting, or triumphing
* doth impart, [or
greet] the crow
with very much ſa-
lutation. viz. har-
pily ſaluteth the
crow, or ſendeth
heartie commend-
ations to the crow.
* had heard.

A Crowe hauing gotten
a prey, maketh a noiſe
in the boughes [of a tree.] A
fox-cubbe ſeeth [him]
* vaunting, runneth vnto
[him.] The fox (quoth [ſhe])
* doth very kindly greet the
crowe. I * haue heard very of-
ten

ten & fame to be a lyer, now
 * I finde it in very deed. For
 as bechance I passe by this
 way, * spying you in a tree, I
 * come running vnto you,
 blaming & fame. For the
 fame is, * that you are black-
 ker than pitch, and I see [you]
 whiter than snow. Truly in
 my iudgement you * surpasse
 the swans, and are fairer than
 the white iuy. If so bee that
 * as [you excell] in feathers,
 you so excell also in voyce, in
 trueth, * I will call you the
 queene of all the birds. The
 crowe beeing * allured by this
 * pretty flattery, prepares
 [himselfe] to sing. But the
 cheefe falleth out of [his] * bil,
 * as hee was preparing [to
 sing,] which beeing [atched
 vp, the fox-cub taketh vp * a
 low laughter. Then at length
 it shames the miserable crow,
 and irketh him of himselfe,
 Al. and the losse of the thing
 being mixed with shame it
 grieveeth

that fame is a lyer
 * I proue it by ex-
 perience in the
 thing it selfe.
 * beholding, or
 seeing thee.
 * flee vnto thee.
 & report.
 * thee to be black-
 ker.
 * ouercome. viz.
 god it beyond.
 * you excell so also
 in voyce, as you do
 in feathers.
 * I might haue cal-
 led you, or haue
 sayd you to be the
 queene.
 * entiled.
 * little flattery.
 & beake.
 * to him preparing
 * a laughter as if
 he were tickled.
 Al. and shame be-
 ing mixed to the
 losse of the thing
 he grieveeth.

Esops fables.

grieveth [him.]

v desirous.

* dwarfs.

v shun.

* thou shalt shun,
or escape easily.

* Gnato shall neuer
be wanting unto
thee, or thou shalt
neuer want a Gnato
tho if thou wilt be
a Thrafo.

Mor.] Some are forgree-
dy of praise, that they loue
a flatterer with their owne
reproach and losse. Such
*silly men are [made] a prey
to parasites. If so be that
you will v auoid boasting,
you may easily * escape
[that] pestilent kinde of
flatterers. If you will bee
Thrafo, * you shall neuer
want a *Gnato*.

12

The iust reward of Of a lion spent with olde age,
cruelty. *admonishing vs neuer to beware*

v cruelty.

* paid punishment
v render him like
recompence.

* seeketh [him, or
smireth at him.]

* tooth.

* seeketh [him, or
setteeth on him]

* with his hornes.

* In the first place,
or about all.

*of cruelty, or being ouer
fierce in prosperity.*

A Lion which had made
very many [his] ene-
mies by his v fierceness in [his]
youth, * paid for it in [his] old
age. The boar * setteeth on
him with his * tush, the bull
* with his horne. * Especially,
the

the olde asse desiring to * put out vtterly the olde name of sluggishnesse, * layeth at him & stoutly with words and with [his] heeles. Then the lion * sighing deeply [said,] these whom I haue hurt in times past, hurt [mee] now againe, and * worthily. But they who I haue & sometimes * done good vnto, doe not now * doe mee good * again, * yea they also * hurt mee without cause. * I was a foole that made [me] many enemies, [but] more foolish * that trusted false friends.

* abolish.
* insulteth, or lea-
peth on him, or
singeth at him.
* lustily.
* mourning excee-
dingly, or lamen-
ting.
* deservedly.
* heretofore.
* profited.
* profit [me.]
* by course.
* yea also.
* are against me.
* I haue bene foo-
lish who haue made
many enimies.
* who haue
trusted.

Mor.] * Be not lift vp in prosperity, bee not fierce. For if fortune & shal change [her] countenance, they whom you haue hurt will rauenge [themsclues.] And see that you * make a difference amongst [your] friends. For there are * som that are not * your friends, but [friends] of thy but fable and fortun-

* Thou maiest not
be lift vp in se-
cond [or prospe-
rous] things, thou
maist not be fierce
or cruell.
* shall alter, or
frowne.
* be reuenged.
* haue viz. put.
* certaine.
* friends of thee,
but [friends] of thy
but fable and fortun-

Esops fables.

* fortune.
* as soone as.
* it shall be done
well with thee if
they shall not be
enimies.
* worthily.
* Behould.
* fortified, fenced,
or inuironed.
* not with a few
friends.
* a prosperous
wind hath blowen
to my sailes, or a
prosperous gale of
wind. & cruell & r.
raging. * haue
swelled. & tem-
pestuous wind.
* my ship being
torne I am left in
the middle waters.
& with my ship all
torne.

Foolish imitation.

* whilst that.

but of your table & estate.
Which * estate in very deed
* so soone as euer it shall
be changed, they also will
be changed: * it shall goe
very well with you if they
bee not enemies. Ouid co-
plaineth * iustly.

* Lo, I sometimes [was]
* guarded * with no small
company of friends,

Whilst * the winde blow-
ed prosperously to my
sailes:

But after that the & fierce
seas * began to swell with
the & stormy winde,

* I am left in the midst
of the waters, & my ship
being all torne.

13

*Of a dog and an asse, [showing
the foolishnesse of them, who will
attempt any thing against
nature.]*

* **W**henas of a time a
dogge

dogge * flattered [his] master * did flatter,
 and the r family, [both] the r household.
 master and the family r che- r made much of
 rished the dogge. The * asse or stroked,
 seeing that, r groaneth * very * little asse.
 deeply. It began to r irke him r mouraeth, or
 of his * condution: hee thinks figheth.
 it * vnequally dealt, * that * more deeply
 the dogge should bewelcome r repent him.
 to all, and bee fed from his * lot.
 masters table, and also r [to be] ordered
 attaine that by idlenesse and vnequally, or ap-
 play, r and contrarily him- pointed.
 selfe to carry * packs, be r the dog to be ac-
 beaten with a whip, r neuer to bee ceptable to all.
 idle, and yet [to bee] odious r obtaine, or get.
 to all. If these things * be and that he him-
 gotten by * flatteries, hee self should contra-
 determineth to follow that r rily beare &c.
 which * is so profitable. Ther- * packladdes.
 fore * at a certaine time r whipped to bene-
 master returning home, hee uer idle, or neuer
 about to try the matter, runs to rest.
 forth to meet [him,] hee * be done.
 leapes [vpon him] beates [him] * flatteries,
 with [his] * hooues. [His] * may be.
 master crying out, the seruants * [his] master re-
 ran vnto [him,] and the turning home at a
 foolish certaine time.
 * feet.

state.
 deed
 shall
 o will
 goe
 they
 d co-
 was]
 small
 low-
 my
 erce
 with
 idst
 ship
 ing
 will
 t
 e a
 gge

Esops fables.

* believed.
r staffe, or cudgill.

lish asse, which *thought him-
selfe ciuill is beaten with a
r club.

* Euery one may
will that,

r assay, or make
triall of,

* An asse of the
harpes, or of the
harpe.

* put.

* Thou shalt do
or say nothing Mi-
nerua [or nature]
being vnwilling, or
against it.

r Minerva the god-
desse of wisdom
and of all good
arts and sciences,
fained to be borne
of Iupiters braine
without any mo-
ther, here taken for
nature.

* Horace being
witness.

Mor.] All [of] vs can-
not doe all things, as *Virgil*
saith in [his] *Bucolicks*, nei-
ther doe all things become
all men. * Let euery one
desire that, let him r try
that which hee is able. For
wee knowe that which is
spoken more significantly
in Greeke, * An asse to the
harpe: So also *Boetius*,
An asse * set to the harpe.
Nature resisting, our labor
is in vaine. * You shall nei-
ther do nor say any thing,
if r *Minerva* be vnwilling,
* as *Horace* saith.

Of

UN

Of a lion and a mouse, [teaching great men to deale kindly with the meanest.]

A Lion being weary with heate and with running, rested in the shadowe vpon
 * greene leaues: * and a flock
 of mice running ouer his
 back, hee awaking caught
 * one of them. The captiue
 beseecheth him, cryeth * that
 hee was not worthy that the
 lion should bee angry at him.
 Hee * bethinking him selfe
 * that there was no praise in
 the death of such a silly little
 beast, lets goe the * prisoner.
 * And not very to long after,
 as the lion bechance runnes
 through the laund, hee falles
 into nets, * he may roare, but
 hee cannot gette forth. The
 mouse heareth the lion roa-
 ring miserably, acknowledg-
 eth [his] voyce, creepeth in-

* a greene leafe.
 * but.

* one of many of
 them.

* him to be vowor-
 thy whom the lion
 should be angry at.

* thinking seriously
 * no praise to be in
 the death of so ve-
 ry small a little
 beast.

* captiue or mouse
 being taken.

* Neither truly so
 much after.

* it is lawfull to
 roare, it is not law-
 full to goe out.

Cm 20

Esops fables.

▪ hauing sought
them findeth the,
and hauing found
them gnaweth
them, wherby the
lion escapeth out
of the nets.

to the holes, seeketh the knots
of the nets, * findeth them be-
ing sought, gnaweth them be-
ing found, the lion escapeth
out of the nets.

▪ great men to be
curteous towards
the poore.

* euen any of men.

* doateth greatly.

* inioying, or rely-
ing vpon his owne
power.

* it will be perad-
venture in time to
come.

▪ stood in need of.

Mor.] This fable perswa-
deth ▪ clemency to migh-
ty men. For as humane
things are vnstable, [so]
mighty men sometimes
need the helpe of the baser.
Wherefore a wise man al-
though hee may, will bee
affraid to hurt any * man
whosoever. But hee that
seareth not to hurt ano-
ther, * doth exceeding foo-
lishly. Why so? Because al-
though, * trusting in his
owne power, hee seareth
no man, * it will peraduen-
ture come to passe in time
that hee may feare. For it
is euident that it hath hap-
pened to famous and great
kings, that they haue ei-
ther ▪ needed the fauour
* of

* of base men, or r feared
their anger.

* vile dwarfes, or
men of no reputa-
tion.
r been afraid of
their displeasure.

*Of a sicke kite, [shewing what
sacrilegious and wicked persons
can expect from God in
their miseries.]*

*Sacrilege, or the mi-
serable state of sa-
crilegious persons &
profane contemners
of God.*

A Kite * lay sick in [his]
bed, now * ready to die.

* lay downe.
* almost dying.

He intreates his mother to go
to pray to the gods. [His]
mother answered, that there
was no helpe to bee hoped for
from the gods, whose holy
things and altars he had so oft
violated with his rapines.

Mer.] It becommeth
[vs] to reuerence the gods.
For they helpe the godly,
* are enemies to the vn-
godly, being neglected in
* prosperity they * will not
heare vs in [our] misery.
Wherefore r be mindefull
of them in prosperity, that

* are against.
* felicity.
* do not.
r remember them.

Esops fables.

* called.

* in aduerset things
or in troubles.

they may bee present heeing
* called vpon * in [our] ad-
uersitie.

16

*Want of considerati-
on for preventing
dangers, and despi-
sing counsell.*

*Of a swallowe and other little
birds, [teaching to vse all ad-
uise and to prevent dan-
gers in time.]*

v line.

* trecheries to be
made to them, or
prepared for them.
* rising vp.

* the flax yet
standing.

* the company of
birds being left.

AS soone as v flaxe began
to bee sowed, the swal-
lowe perswaderh the little
birds to hinder the seednesse,
telling them often, that there
was * a conspiracy against
them. They laugh at her, cal-
ling the swallow a foolish pro-
phet. The flaxe * growing vp
and waxing green, hee admo-
nisseth them againe to pluck
vppe that which was sowed.
They laugh at her again. The
flaxe waxeth ripe, she exhorts
them to destroy * the croppe.
When they would not heare
her aduising, no not then in-
deed, the swallowe * leaving
the

the company of the birds,
gets vnto her selfe the friend-
shippe of man, * makes a * enters.
league with him, dwels toge-
ther [with him] cheereth
him with singing. Nettes and
snares are made for the other the rest of the
birds, of the flax. birds.

Mor.] Many * neither * neither know
know to * aduise well for themselues.
themselues, * nor will heare * consult wisely to
him who aduise thē well. themselues.
But when they are in perils * nor do heare a
& losses, then r at length man giuing them
they begin to be wise, and counsell well.
to condemne their owne r onely.
slothfulnesse. * Now is there e-
they wise enough. This say nough and over-
they, & that * ought to haue much counsell.
been done. But it is better * to be done.
to be *Promethens* than *Epi-* *Promethens* wise
methens. These * were bre- before.
thren. r The names are *Epimethens* wise
Greek. * One of them took after.
counsell before the thing * haue bene.
[to be done,] the other af- * They are Greeke
ter it: which the interpre- names.
tation * Counsell hath
bene to one [of
them] before the
thing, to the other
after the thing.

Esops fables.

ration of [their] names
doth declare.

17

*Discontentednes with
our present estate.*

** the king of them.*

*Of frogs and * their king, [war-
ning vs to be content with
our present estate.]*

** it made supplica-
tion to Iupiter a
king to be giuen
them.*

*videre providebat;
Enallage.*

** withes, prayers,
or requests.*

** very importunate.*

** He cast downe a
blocke [to them]
* a beame.*

** shakes vehement-
ly. * riuer, flood, or
fen * affrighted.
* are hush.*

** reuerence, wor-
ship, or honour.*

** foot by foot.*

** feare being cast
away.*

** leape.*

** blockish.*

** is a sport.*

WHen the nation of
* the frogges was free,
* they besought Iupiter to
giue them a king. Iupiter
laughed [at] the * desires of
the frogs. They notwithstanding,
were * instant againe &
again, vntill they inforced
[him.] * Hee castes [them]
downe * a block. That vasse
weight * shakes the * water
with a huge crash. The frogs
beeing * terrified * are silent.
They * adore [their] kings:
[And] come nearer * by lit-
tle and little: at length * ca-
sting away fear, they * bounce
vpon [him,] and down again
[from him.] The * sluggish
king * is made a scorne and a

con-

contempt. They * importune * prouoke, or in-
 Iupiter againe, they * beseech ^{stantly beseech.}
 him * to giue them a king, * they pray.
 which may be stout: Iupiter * a king to be gi-
 giues them a stork. Hee wal- ^{uen[them]}
 king through the ^r fenne very ^r marsh, or marsh
 stoutly, deuoureth * what ^{ground.}
 frogs soeuer * hee meeteth ^{* whatsoeuer of}
 with. * The frogs then com- ^{frogs. * is before}
 playned all in vaine of the cru- ^{him, or in his way.}
 elty of this [king:] Iupiter ^{* Therefore the}
 * heareth [them] not. For ^{frogs &c.}
 * they as yet complaine euen ^{* doth not beare.}
 at this day. For the stork go- ^{* they complaine}
 ing to bed at euening, they ^{also as yet to day.}
 * comming forth * of their ^{* gon forth, or go-}
 dens doe * secretly complain ^{ing forth. * out of}
 with a hoarse * croking, but ^{their holes. * mur-}
 they ling * to a deafe man. ^{mure. * howling,}
 For Iupiter wil haue it so, that ^{or crying. * to one}
 they * which prayed against ^{deafe, or God Iu-}
 a ^r gentle king, should now ^{piter being deafe.}
 endure * one mercilesse. ^{Iupiter will, [or}
^{Iupiters pleasure}
^{is] * which refused}
^{by supplication, or}
^{or turned away by}
^{intreaty. ^r mild.}
^{* should bear new.}
^{* [a king] voyd of}
^{compassion, or pi-}
^{ty. ^r betide, or hap-}
^{pen. * it hath.}
^{* a little more ge-}
^{tle.}

Mer.] It is wont to ^r fall
 our to the common people
 euen as to the frogs. Who
 if * they haue a king * some-
 what

Esops fables.

* it alleageth.
r without valour,
or courage. * it
wissheth sometimes
a man to happen
vnto them.
* to fall out vnto
them.
r a man of worth,
or of spirit.
* it, viz. the peo-
ple hath gotten
* it condemneth.
* the cruelty of
this.
* it alwaies repen-
teth vs of things
present.
* that it is.
* New things to
be better than old.
*Discontentednesse
with our present
estate.*

* *Doues.*

* vanquish.
r did chuse.
r goshawke.
* a king to them.
* doth.
r tyrant.

what more milde, * they
charge him to be sluggish
and r cowardly, and * wish
that at length * they may
haue r a man. [And] con-
trarily if at any time * they
get a stout king, * they con-
demne * his cruelty, [and]
praise the clemency of the
former, whether for that
* we alwaies mislike our pre-
sent estate; or * because it is
a true worde, * That new
things are better than olde.

18

*Of pigeons and the glead, [shew-
ing what commonly followeth
discontentednesse vnto
our estate.]*

* **P**igeons on a time made
warre with the kite;
whom that they might * con-
quere, they r chose the r hawk
* [for] their king. Hee being
made * their king * playeth the
r enemie, not a king. Hee
* plucketh

Esops fables.

16

* plucketh and reareth them in peeces, * no lesse greedily than the kite. It repenteth the pigeons of [their] enterprise, thinking it * had beene better [for them] to * endure the warres of the kite, than the tyranny of the hawk.

* snatcheth.

* no fleshfuller, or slower.

* to have beene.

* suffer.

Mor.] Let it irke no man too much of his owne * condition: [for] (* as *Horace* saith) nothing is euery way blessed. & I in very deed * would not wish my & lot to be changed, so that it be tolerable. Many * hauing gotten a new & lot, haue wished the old againe. * That is the nature almost of vs all, that we are discontent with our estate.

* lot.

* *Flaccus*, viz. *Horace* being witness, nothing is blessed on euery part, or on all parts.

* I in truth.

* may not.

* estate, or condition.

* a new lot being gotten.

* condition.

* All for the most part, [or the most of vs all] are so in wit [or disposition] that it repents our selues of vs.

of

Flattery & deceits. Of a theefe and a dogge, [teaching to beware of flatterers.]

* A dog answered
sometimes a theefe
reaching bread [to
him] that he may
be silent.

* I haue knowen
thy lyings in wait.

* wherby I may
cease to barke

* from these roofes
of the houses, or
from vnder these
roofes.

* Take heed thou
lose.

* for the cause of a
little commodity.

* you haue trust to
euerie one whom
you please.

* do not speake
bountifully, but
also do bountifully

* by deceits, or in
craft.

* **A** Theefe of a time rea-
ching bread to a dog,
that hee would holde his
peace, the dogge answered,
* I know thy treachery. Thou
giuest [mee] bread * that I
should leaue off barking. But
I hate thy gift: because if I
shall take [thy] bread thou
wilt carry away all things * out
of these houses.

Mor.) * Beware you lose
[not] a great commodity
* for a small commodities
sake. Take heed * you trust
not euerie man. For there
are men who * will not one-
ly speake curteously, but
also deale kindly, * onely
with purpose to deceiue.

20

*Of a wolfe, and a young sow, Too much officious-
[teaching vs to beware of them nesses.
who are too officious.]* allow.

A Young sow was about
to ^r pigge. A wolfe prom-
iseth * that hee will bee the
^r keeper of [her] ^r young. The
* sow answered, that * she had
no need of the service of the
wolfe: If hee * would be ac-
counted * devout, [and] * if
hee desire to doe her a kinde-
ness, * that he would get him
further off. * For that the
kindenes of the wolfe should
consist not in [his] presence,
but in [his] absence.

Mor.] * Wee are not to
give credite to all things
which every one saith.
* Many will promise their
help, not for the loue of

to be credited to all men. * Many doe promise their di-
ligence not by, or for the loue of you, but of themselves

you

^r farrow.
* himself to be.
^r tender.
^r pig.
* *Puerpera* signi-
fying a woman tra-
velling or in child-
bed, here put for
a sow pigging.
* he will not to
need the plianness
[or attendance.]
* will be,
* godly, or curte-
ous.
* if I be cove to do
an acceptable thing
or a pleasure.
* that he go away
further.
* for the office or
service of the wolf
to consist.
* All this go are not

Esops fables.

you, but of themselves:
seeking their owne cōmo-
dity, * not yours.

* not your [com-
modity.]

21

*Boasting and vaine
feare.*

*Of the bringing forth of the
mountaines [teaching to beware
of foolish boasting and
vaine feares.]*

* the mountaines
to be about to
bring forth, or to
be in travell.

* goeth forth.
* all to dy with
laughter.

*emori, pro emorie-
batur; small.
* little.
* are about to
bring forth.
* a mouse to be
laughed at.
borne.*

IN time past there was a
rumour * that the moun-
tains brought forth. Men run
vnto them, stand round a-
bout, expecting some mon-
ster not without feare. At
length the mountaines bring
forth, a mouse * creepeth out.
Then all [the beholders] * did
almost die with laughter.

*Mor.] Horace toucheth
this * pretty fable. The
mountaines * are in travell
quoth hee, * a ridiculous
mouse will beere bred. But
hee noeth boasting. For
boasters when they profess
and*

Esops fables.

18

and * make ostentation of * boast of.
 great matters, scarcely * per- * do little things.
 forme small. Wherefore
 those * *Thrasos* are * iustly * vaine glorious
 a matter of iest & * scorne. *Thraso.* boasters, such as
 This fable doth also forbid * by right.
 vaine feares. For the feare * scoffs.
 of the r perill is for the r danger.
 most part greater than the
 perill [it selfe,] yea it is
 [oft] ridiculous which wee
 feare.

22

Of i * a hound * despised of his *Ingratitude.*
 master, [showing the nature of * a hunting dog. }
 ingratitude, and that nothing is r a greyhound.
 loved but that which bris- * which is contem-
 eth commodity.] ned of his master.

A Master hastens on [his] * now had waxen
 hound, which * was now old.
 waxen olde. He * calls on him * exhorts him
 in vaine. [His] feet are slowe, * hasteth not.
 hee * maketh no haste. Hee r carbed, or laied
 had r caught a wilde beast, the hould on.
 the beast slips away from r [him] r the dog [or his
 being toothlesse. His master mouth] being
 toothlesse.
 * rates

Esops fables.

* rebukes, or
chides him.
* a stroke, or stripe
* a word.
* it to owe to be
pardoned to him
by right.
* but being yong
to haue been stout.
* fruit.
* haue loued me.

* you haue ha-
ted me. * catching
preyes.

* kinde.
* once, or some-
times.
* for the cause of
thrift, or of [your]
commodity.
* fruitfull.

* N. so, or Ouid
being witness.
* deare.
* profits,

* rates him with * strokes and
with * words. The dogge an-
swered * that he ought of right
to be pardoned ; that now he
was become olde, * but that
hee had beene stout when he
was young. But as I see, quoth
hee, nothing pleaseth with-
out * commodity. You * lo-
ued [me] being young; * you
* hate me now become olde.
You loued mee * bringing in
preies, you hate mee [now]
slowe & toothlesse. But if you
were * thankful, whom you lo-
ued * in times past, being yong
* for [your] commodity (ake
you would loue [now] being
olde for the cause of his * pro-
fitable youth.

Mer.] The dogge [said]
well. For * as *Ouid* saith :
Nothing is * loued but that
which * brings commodity.
Beholde, take away from
a greedy minde the hope
of commodity, no bodie
* will

Esops fables.

18

* will be sought for. There is no remembrance of a commodity past, and the fauor of a future [commodity] not great, the chiefest [thankfulness] is* for a present commodity. Indeed it is* a shame to bee spoken, but if wee confesse the truth, The common sorte doth approoue* friendship by [their] commodity.

* will be to be required.

* of.

* a filthy thing.

* friendships.

23

Of bares and frogs, [setting forth the folly of timorousnesse and the necessity of courage in perils.]

A Woode* roaring [on a time] with an* vnaccustomed* roaring. stormed & whirle-winde, the trembling hares beganne to & flee away & swiftly. But as they were fleeing,* whenas there was a fenne in their way, they stood doubtfull,* inclosed with perills on both sides.

* bellowing.

* vnwonted.

* storme.

* run away.

* speedily.

* when a fen, or

marish ground

hindered them.

* comprehended.

And

Esops fables.

* incitement, or
cause.

* what, quoth he
dowe feare.
* vainely.
* a minde.
* nimblenesse of
body is indeed to
vs, but a courage is
wanting.
* but [it is] to be
contemned.

r bouldnesse, or
courage.
* lyeth downe
* captaine, or
guide.

And which was a *prouocation of greater feare, they see frogs drowned in the fenne. Then one of the hares wiser & more eloquent than the rest, * said, why doe we feare * without cause, wee haue need of a * courage: * wee haue indeed nimblenesse of body, but wee want heart. This danger of the whirle-winde [is] not to be fled, * but to be contemned.

Mor.] There is need of courage in euery matter. Vertue without r confidence * lyeth vnder foote, for confidence is the * leader and queen of vertue.

24

Obedience to parents *Of a kid and a wolfe, [teaching children to obey their parents.]*

* about to goe.
r to pasture.

Whenas on a time, a goate was * to goe r to feed, shee shut vp her kid at home,

Esops fables.

19

home, warning * him to open * it to be opened
to no body vntill she her selfe
returned. The wolfe which
* heard that a farre off, * after * had heard.
his dam was gone knockes * beates on the
at the doores, & imitates the doores after the de-
goate in voyce, commanding parture of his mo-
[the doores] to be * opened. * cries like the
The kid * perceiuing the * trea- goat.
chearie, * I will not open them * vnshut.
quoth hee: for although the * forevnderstan-
voyce * be the goates voyce, ding.
yet indeed I see a wolfe tho- * deceipt, or guile.
rough ther chinks. * said, I do not o-
pen.
* imitate the goats
r chifs.

Mor.] [For] children to
obey their parents, is pro-
fitable to themselves, and
it becommeth a young
man to * harken to an old. * obey an old
[man.]

25

*Of * a stag and a sheep, [show- Extorted promises
ing that extorted promises not to be kept.
are not to be kept.] * a hart.*

A Stagge * accused a sheep * made guilty.
before a wolfe, * clamo- * crying out, [or
ring complaining cla-

Esops fables.

morously] her to
owe.

* it is also taken
for half a bushell,
or a pecke and a
halfe, or somewhat
less than a pecke.

* The sheep in-
deed, or was in-
deed vnknowing.
* promiserh her-
self to giue it for
the presence of the
wolf.

* A day is spoken,
[or appointed] to
payment.

* it is present.

* wittnes the sheep.

* for she excuserh
that thing [to haue
been] done for
feare, which she
had promised.
r a promise, or
vow wrested from
any one.

* an extorted vow
not to be kept.

* drue back.

* force by force.

r refuse, or confute

ring [against her] that shee
ought him * a bushell of
wheate. * But the sheepe was
ignorant of the debt. Yet ne-
uerthelesse, "for the presence
of the wolfe, promiserh that
shee would giue it. * There is
a day appointed for payment;
* it comes. The stagge * purs
the sheepe in minde [of the
debt.] Shee denyeth it. "For
what [she] had promised, she
excuserh it done by feare, and
for the presence of the wolfe:
[and] r * that an extorted pro-
mise was not to be kept.

Mor.] The sentence of
the lawe is; It is lawfull to
" repell * violence by vio-
lence. From this little fable
a certain new sentence doth
arise. [That] it is lawfull to
r repell deceit by deceit.

Of

*Of a countrie-man and a snake, Giving credit againe
[teaching vs to learne wit, by to them who have
that which is past.] - deceived vs.*

A Certaine countrie-man
had * bred vpp a snake. * nourished, or
[And] being angry of a time, brought vp.
smic * him with [his] hatchet. * the beast.
He escapeth away not without * falling.
a wound. Afterwards the coun- * mishap.
trie-man * comming to po- * to fall, or chance
uerty, supposed that * vnto him
fortune * to betide him for the * of the snake.
iniury * done to the snake. * Therefore he be-
* He therefore beseecheth the seecheth. * may
snake, that he * would returne. returne. * himselfe
Hee saith * that he would par- to pardon it, but to
don it, but that hee would not be vnwilling to re-
turne: * neither to re- turne. * neither to
could be secure with al. the b: safe, al. when as
countrie-man, * who had at there was to the
home such a great hatchet. country-man &c.
* That the blewnesse of the was so great a hat-
wound was gone, yet the re- chet at home.
membrance still remained. The blewnesse of
the wound to haue
ceased, yet the re-
membrance to re-
maine, or be left.

Esops fables.

* to haue trust, or
to trust.
* hath loosed his
faith, or fidelity
once.
* is truly of mercy.
* to beware to
himself.
* doth become,
* is of wisdom.

*The reward of
deceit.*

* called.

* whereas liquid.

* beake, or nib.
* fox-cub.

* of the.
* somewhat more
of daies.
* the stork re-
turneth.

Mor.] It is scarce safe
* to give credit to him a-
gaine, who * hath once
broken [his] credit. In-
deed to pardon an iniury,
* is verely a point of mer-
cy. But * to looke to a mans
selfe * is both befitting, and
* a point of wisdom.

27

*Of a fox-cub and a stork, [tea-
ing that deceit deserves to be re-
warded with deceit.]*

A Fox-cub [of a time] * in-
uited a stork to supper.
Shee poureth out the meate
vpon the table: the which,
* whereas it was thin, the stork
allaying in vaine with her
bill, the * cubbe licketh vp
[all.] The bird goeth away
deluded, it both shameth and
irketh her * for the iniury. Af-
ter * a few daies * shee retur-
neth, inuith the cub. There
was

was set a glasse * viall full of * vessel.
meate, which viall whereas
it was of a narrowethroat, the
* fox might see the meate, and * it was lawfull for
also hunger, but shee might the fox to see &c.
not taste. [But] the stork ea-
sily drew vp all with her bill.

Mor.] * Mocking [de- * laughter.
serues] mocking, iest [de-
serues] iest, * deceit, deceit, * deceipt [deserues]
and fraud deserues fraud. deceipt.

Of a wolfe and a painted bead, Outward fairenesse
[*showing the vanity of outward without inward*
fairenesse without inward beauty.
beautie.]

[**O**F a time] a wolfe tur- * turned about oft.
ned oft [vp and down] * being found in
a mans head * which hee the shop of a
found in a caruers shop, won- grauer, [or caruer]
ders at [it,] thinking that * it to haue no
which was [indeed] * that it sense.
had no sense. O faire head, * there is much art
quoth he, * thou hast * much [skill, or cunning]
art in thee, * but no sense. in thee.
* much of art.
* nothing of sense.

Esops fables.

* Externall faire-
nesse is acceptable.
* inward beauty.
* to it.
* we must want.

* outward beauty.

* bring, or get
hatred.
* is more odious
by so much, by
how much he is
fairer.

Mor.] * Outward beau-
ty is pleasing, if the * in-
ward bee present * with it.
But if * wee are to want ei-
ther of them, it is better
that you want the * outward
than the inward; for, that
without this doth sometime
* incurre hatred, that a fool
* is so much more odious
the fairer he is.

29

*Foolish pride of those
things which are
none of ours.*

*Of a Cornish chough, [shewing
how foolish it is to be proude of
other bodies feathers.]*

* somewhat faire,
or a faire one.
* his owne kinde,
[or stocke] being
disdained. * stocke
or kinde. * the de-
ceit being vnder-
stood. * made na-
ked. * affected
him strokes, or
bet him.

A Chough [of a time] tric-
ked vp himselfe with the
feathers of a peacock. And
then seeming to himselfe * very
gay, * disdaining his owne
kinde, hee betooke himselfe
to the * company of the pea-
cocks. They at length * vn-
derstanding the deceit, * stript
the foolish bird of [his] co-
lours, and * whipped him.

Horace

Æsops fables.

22

* *Horace* in his first book of Epistles reports this little fable of a iackdaw. Hee saith that of a time, a iackdaw being * trimmed with feathers * which she had gathered together, which had fallen from [other] birds, after that euery one of the birds pluckt againe her owne feather, * became ridiculous. I este if perchance the flock of birds shall come * hereafter, to fetch againe their owne feathers, * the iackdaw moue laughter, beeing stript of [her] stolen colours.

* *Horace* shewes this little fable of a iackdaw in his first booke of &c.
 * adorned, or tricked vp.
 * gathered together.
 * to haue bene ridiculous.
 * in time to come.
 * the daw made naked of [her] stolen colours moue. [or prouoke] laughter.

Mor.] This fable * taxeth * noteth, them, who beare themselves more loftily than is meet: who liue with them who are both richer and more noble. * Whereupon * wherefore, they are oft-times poore * and a scorne. *Inuerrall* * and are a scorne admonisheth well; This [or mocking flock] sentence descended from heauen γὰρ οὐρανόθεν, that

is

Esops fables.
is, Know thy selfe.

30

*The quiet life to be
preferred.*
* pumire.

*Of a fly and an * ant, [teaching
vs to vse good language to all,
and to preferre the quiet
kind of life.*

* contended.
* herself to be
noble.
* her ignoble.
* herself to flee,
[her] or the p^lu-
mire to creep. * her
self to be conuer-
sant in the rootes,
viz. the houses of
kings. * herself to
banker gorgeously,
and yet to get
these things by
idleness. * Con-
trarily. * ignoble.
* stocke or pede-
gree. * the fly to
be wandring.
* stable. * graines
of corne. * the
streame to laudur
to the ant that
which pasties and
wine to the fly.

A Fly [of a time] * wran-
gled with an ant, [brag-
ging] * that shee was noble,
* the other base, that shee did
fly, [the ant] crept, that shee
v^sed to bee in kings houses:
the other to lie hid in holes,
to gnaw corn, to drink water:
shee bragged * that shee fared
daintily, and yet notwithstanding,
that she got these things
by idleness. * Of the other
side, the ant [gloried] that she
was not * base, but content
with her owne * degree, * that
the fly was a vagarant, the her
selfe was * abiding in a place,
* and that corne and * running
water did taste as well to the
ant, as pasties and wine to the
fly,

Aesops fables.

33

fly, * and that shee got these * and to get these things not by sluggish idleness, but by r stout labour. * things. r lusty, or painefull diligence. Moreover, * that the ant was * the ant to be merry and safe, * beloued of ry and life. all, and to conclude an example of labour: * that the fly was fearfull, alwaies in perill, * deare to all. * the fly to be doubtfull with perill. * to all. troublesome to all, enuied * of * that the ant did thinke of winter aforehand, and layed vp food against it; but that the fly had prouision but for the present, either to be ready to clam in winter, or certainly to dy all, and finally, an example of slothfulness. r The ant being mindefull of winter to lay vp foode [afore hand,] the fly to liue for a day, either to be continually hungry, or certainly to die in winter.

Mor.] Hee that r proceeds * goeth on. to say what hee will, shall heare what hee will not. If the fly had spoken well, she had heard well. But I consent to the ant. For an obscure life with security, seemeth to be more to be wished, than a * glorious life * shining, or glittering. with perill.

Of

Esops fables.

31

Foolish emulation.

*Of a frog and an ox [showing
the fruit of foolish emu-
lation.]*

* of matching
an ox.

* The yong frog
per(waded the dam
* a frog to be no-
thing to an ox.

* cryeth often, or
cryeth out.
* although you
cracke.

* His owne gift
is to every one.
* another.

* preuiles in body,
shon in wit.

A Frog being desirous* to
match an ox, stretched
out herselfe. [& Her] son ex-
horted [his] mother to desist
from her enterprize, for * that
a frog was nothing to an ox.
Shee swelled the second time,
[her] son * crieth [vnto her,]
Mother * you may burst,
[but] you shall neuer over-
come the ox. And when
[shee] had swelled the third
time, she burst.

Mor.] Every one hath
his owne gift. This man
[excels] in beauty, & he in
strength: this in riches, he
excels in friends. It becom-
meth every man to be con-
tent with his owne proper
[gift.] He * is able of body,
thou

thou in wit. Wherefore let
 every one * aduise with * take counsell of
 himselfe: [and] let him nei- himself, or consider
 ther enuy [his] superiour, himself.
 * which is miserable, nor * which thing is
 let him * desire to strue * wish.
 [with him] which is [* a * the property of
 part] of foolishnesse. foolishnesse, or
 foliy.

32

*Of a horse and a lion, [teaching Counterfes friend-
 that an enemy & counterfetting ship, with the re-
 friendship, is most dangerous: ward of subtilty.
 and that crafty dealing is usu- & pretending, or
 sually requited with craft. making a shew of.*

A Lion [of a time came to
 care a horse: but wan- * for his o'ld age.
 ring strength * by reason of * meditate art
 his age, hee began to * deuise * flates, or delues,
 [some] cunning: hee profes- or drawes on the
 seth himselfe a phylician; horse. * circumlo-
 * holdes the horse with a cution of words, or
 * long circūstance of words, words. * He.
 * The horse opposeth deceit * with deceit a-
 to deceit, & * cunning to cun- gainst deceit
 ning. Hee faineth * that hee * art. * himselfe
 had lately pricked [his] foot to haue pricked
 in thorny place, his foot lately in a
 in thorny place.

Esops fables.

r the horse being
so good a physi-
cian,
* may draw, or
pull out.
* obeyeth [him.]
* with how great
might he could, or
was able.
* dasht his heele
to the lion.
* cast himself forth-
with vnto his feet.
* had bene.
* astonished, or a-
mazed, or swoon-
ed almost.
* beare, or haue.
* by night.

* dissimulation, or
countersetting.

* shew before
himself.

* at length is,

in a thorny place, intreateth
that r the physician looking
into it * would draw our the
thorne. The lion * yeeldeth
vnto him. But the horse * with
all the might hee could * (mit
at the lion with his heele, and
* forthwith betooke himselfe
to his feet. The lion very
hardly comming to himselfe
again at length, (for he * was
almost * in a swoone by the
blowe) I * beare away (quoth
hee) a [iust] reward for [my]
foolishnesse, and he is * right-
ly fled away. For hee hath re-
uenged deceit with deceit.

Mor.] * Dissembling is
worthy hatred, and to bee
catched with dissembling.
An enemy is not to be fea-
red which * shewes himselfe
an enemy. But hee that
faines good will whenas he
is an enemy, is * indeed to
be feared, and most worthy
hatred.

Of

32

*Of a horse and an asse. [shewing Insolency of proud
how it commonly falls out with men in their prosper-
ity.
them who are too insolent
in their prosperity.]*

A Horse [of a time] * adorned with trappings, and * trimmed, or set out.
with a saddle, ran by the way * whinnying.
with a very great * neying. * a little all'e being
But by chance * a loaden asse * gainst [him] [or in
hindred him as hee was run- his way] running.
ning. The horse * raging with * fuming, or storm-
anger, and * fiercely chewing * being
[his] foaming bridle, What fierce biting on the
quoth hee, thou slowe, thou troathing bridles.
suggish [asse,] doest thou * stand against the
* hinder the horse? * Give horse, or stand in
place, I say, or * I will trample the horses way.
thee with my feet. The asse * depart. * I do
contrarijly not daring to bray, * tread upon thee.
* gives place quietly. But * as * departs, or yeeld's
the horse was (wisely fleeing * stillly, or being still
forward and speeding his pale part of the belly
[his] groine burst. Then being * about the sheath.
* vnfit for running, and shew * vnprofitable.
hee is * stript of [his] * spoyle.
* ornaments.
ture.

Esops fables.

✓ carter.

* little asse.

✓ drawing in a car,
✓ or a cart.

* bossed.

* shining, or fine.

✓ remembring

* would haue ad-
monished.
✓ beedy.

* happy.

* feele it.

* happy.

ture, and afterwards is sould to
a ✓ carman. Afterwards the
* asse seeth him ✓ comming
with a ✓ carre and speakes vn-
to him: Hoe good sir, what
fine furniture is there? where
is your golden saddle, [your]
* studded girth? where [is]
your * glittering bridle? Oh
friend it must needs (so) fall out
to [you] being (so) proude.

Mor.] Most men are life
vp in prosperity, neither
✓ mindefull of themselves
nor of modesty. But be-
cause they waxe insolent in
prosperity, they run into
aduersity. I * would admo-
nish them to be ✓ wary who
seeme [to themselves] to
be * in prosperity. For if
the wheele of fortune shall
be turned about, they shall
* perceiue it a most mise-
rable kinde of misfortune,
to haue beene * in prospe-
rity. That mischiese also
* is

* is added vnto the heape * cometh.
 of their vnhappinesse, that
 they shall bee contem-
 ned of the se, whom * they * they themselues
 haue contemned and those
 will mock them whom
 they themselues haue
 laughed at. r mocked.

34

*Of the birds and foure footed Treacherous for-
 beasts, [shewing what it is to saking of friends.
 leaue our friends in ad-
 uersitie.]*

* **T**He birds of a time had
 a battell with the four- * A battell was to
 footed beasts. [There vvas] the birds, or the
 hope on both sides, * feare birds fought.
 on both sides, [and] danger * fear [was] on
 was on both sides. But the * [his] fellows be-
 bat * leauing his fellowes * fals ing left * faileth,
 off to the enemy: The birds or falleth away.
 overcome, * hauing the eagle * the eagle bring
 for their captaine and * leader. their captaine &c.
 And they * adiudge the * tray. * iouthsayer.
 torlike bat * that shee should * flyer to the eni-
 * that there should not be ever a returning [for her]
 vnto the birds. that my or runagate.

Esops fables.

neuer returne vnto the birds;

* ther be no flying that * she should neuer fly in
[to her] in the the day time. * This is the
light. * [his is the cause that the bat neuer flyeth
the cause: to the bat but in the night.
that she doth not fly but in the night

& without part of
prosperity and
health [with them]

Mor.] Hee that refuseth
to be partaker of aduersi-
tie and perils with his fel-
lowes, shall bee & without
prosperity and safety [with
them.]

35

*The reward of enuy. Of a wolfe and a fox, [declaring
the fruit of enuy.]*

& prey enough.

& idly.

& fox.

& asketh.

& why hee was idle.

* deceipts [or lay-
ings in words] to be
made to his.

* feasts.

* faimeth, or dis-
sembleth a dis ease
to &c. * to pray

earnestly, or intreat
the Gods for par-
don.

WHen-as of a time a
wolfe had & sufficient
prey, hee liued & in idlenesse.
The & fox-cub commeth vn-
to him, & demandeth of him
& the cause of his idlenesse.
The wolfe perceiued * that
there was a plot laid for his
* dainties, * pretenderh sicknes
* to be the cause, intreates the
fox to goe * to pray vnto the
gods

Esops fables.

gods for him. Shee grieuing
that her wile had no better
successe, goeth vnto a shep-
heard, * tells him that the
den of the wolfe was open,
* and that the enemy beeing
secure might easily be r taken
vnawares. The shepherd * sets
vpon the wolfe, kills him.
Shee obtaines [both] the den
and the prey. But * shee had
but a short ioy of her wicked-
nesse, for * not very long after,
the same shepherd catcheth
r her also.

* her wile [or
craft] not to suc-
ceed. * admoni-
sheth him [or puts
him in mind] the
dens of the wolf to
ly open. * for the
enimy being secure
to be able to be
oppressed [or over-
come] not thin-
king of it.
r surprized.
r comes vpon, or
inuades the wolf of
a ludden.
* there was but a
short ioy to her of
her wickednesse.
* not so much after
r the fox also.

Mor.] Enuy is a r filthy
thing, and sometimes r per-
nicious euen to the author
himselfe. * *Horace* in his
first booke of Epistles.

r a foule matter.
r mischieuous.
* Flaccus.

An enuious [man] * pi-
neth away at the * prospe-
rity of * another.

* waxeth leane
* fat things, or
plenary.
* another man

The Sicilian tyrants
found not a greater tor-
ment than enuy.

E of

*Desire of things
hurtfull.
r a hart.*

*Of a stag, [shewing that wee
commonly desire such things as
are most hurtfull for vs.]*

* beholding.
r spring, or water.
* the tall [or long]
and branched
horne of his
forehead.
* legs.
* whilst he beholds
whilst he iudgeth.
* comes betweene.
* The stag flyeth
away
* swift.
* and more swift
than the East wind.
* great rain, or
stormes.
* earnestly follow,
or chase.
* had entered.
* wrapped.
r branches.
r at last.
r shanks.
* made that he
should be [or was]

A Stag [of a time] * view-
ing himselfe in a very
cleare r fountaine, approoves
* his high & branching horns,
but condemnes the smalenesse
of his * shankes. Bechaunce
* as hee is viewing and iudg-
ing himselfe, the hunter
* comes in the meane time :
* Hee fleeth more * swiftly
than darts. * and the East wind
driving the * shoures. The
dogges * pursue [him] fleeing.
But whenas hee * entered in-
to a very thicke wood, [his]
horne are * intangled in the
r boughes, and then r at
length hee praised his r legs,
and condemned [his] horne,
which * caused him to becom
a prey vnto the dogs.

Mor.]

Mor.] We desire things
 to bee * auoided, and wee * fled.
 ⁊ flee the things which are ⁊ shun.
 to bee desired. [Those
 things] please [vs] which
 hurt [vs,] and those things
 displease [vs] which * doe * profit.
 vs good. Wee * desire blef- * couet.
 sednesse, before weevnder-
 stand where it is. Wee seek
 the excellency of riches,
 and the ⁊ lostinnesse of ho- ⁊ staretinnesse.
 nours: wee thinke blessed-
 nesse * to consist in these * to be set.
 things, in which, notwith-
 standing, there is much la-
 bour and grieve. That our * Poet making
 * harping Poet ⁊ signifieth songs to be sung to
 the harpe.
 * notably. ⁊ expresseth.
 The ⁊ huge pine tree * is * fairely.
 more often tolled with the ⁊ great.
 windes, and the ⁊ lofty * is tolled more
 often.
 towers fall downe with the ⁊ high, or stately
 greater fall.
 * The lightnings also * And the light-
 smite the highest moun- nings, or thunder-
 taines. bolts.

Esops fables.

37

*Foolish opposition a-
gainst them who are
too hard for vs.*

*Of a viper and a file, [teaching
vs to meddle with our
match.]*

r workhouse.

** what, quoth it,
thou foole?
* shalt weare thy
teeth to thee.*

** againe & againe.
* the matter is to
you.
* sharpen.
* a stronger man*

A Viper [of a rime] finding
a file in a r shop, began
to gnawe [it.] The file smiled,
* saying, What foole? what
doest thou? Thou * mayest
weare out thy teeth, before
thou canst weare mee, which
am wont to bite vpon the
hardnesse of brasfe.

Ador.] See * carefully,
with whom * you haue to
doe. If you * whet your
teeth against * a stronger,
you shall not hurt him,
but your selfe.

of

38

Of wolues and lambs, [teaching us to beware how wee trust our enemies, deliuering out of our hands the meanes of our safety.]

Foolish depriving our selues of the meanes of our safety, so laying our selues open to the enemy.

THere * was [* of a time] * hath bene.
a r league * between the * sometimes.
wolues and lambs, * which r truce.
naturally doe disagree, * ho- * to the wolues &
stages beeing giuen on both lambs.
sides. The wolues gave their * to which there is
r whelps, r the sheep the com- discord by nature.
pany of their dogges. The * pledges in war
sheep beeing quiet & feeding, r yong ones.
the * young wolues * howle r the sheep [gaue]
out for the desire of [their] the band.
* damas. Then the r wolues * little wolues.
rushing in [vpon them] * cried out howlings
ed out, complayning that * mothers.
they had broken [their] fide- r old wolues.
lity and the * league, and teare * cried out often-
in peeces the sheep, beeing times [their] fide-
left destitute of the r aide of ty and the league
[their] dogges. to be dissolved
* covenant of
peace.
r garrison, or de-
fence.

E 3 *Ador.* }

Esops fables.

* If you deliuer
your garrisons to
the enemy in a
league, it is vn-
skillfulnesse, or
folly.

* cause.

* wherefore he may
com vpon you of a
sudden being na-
ked, [or destitute]
of aid [or defence]

Mer.] * It is a foolishnes
if in a truce you deliuer the
meanes of your safety to
the enemy. For hee that
hath been an enemy, hath
not yet perchance left off
to bee an enemy: yea per-
adventure hee will take an
* occasion, * that hee may
set vpon you beeing desti-
tute of succour.

39

Of a wood and a countrie-man,
Gratifying our eni- [teaching vs to beware wherein
mies to our hurt. *and how wee gratifie our*
enemies.]

* their owne [or
proper] speech was
to the trees.

* that it may be
lawfull to take,
v balme, or stoale.
* noddeth vnto it
* his hatchet be-
ing fitted.
v but,

A T what time * the trees
spake, a countrie-man
came vnto a woode, desiring
* that he might take a v helue
for his hatchet. The woode
* assenteth vnto [him.] The
countrie-man * hauing fitted
his hatchet, beganne to cut
downe the trees. Then v and
indeed too late it repented the
woyd

wood of her > facility. It grie- > readinesse to
ued her to * haue beene the yeeld, or be in-
cause of her own destruction. * treated.
* be.

Mor.] > See, of whom > Take heed.
you deserue well. There
haue beene many, vwho
* hauing receiued a bene- * a benefit being
fit, haue abused it * to the receiued.
destruction of the > au- * vnto.
r giner.
thour.

*Of the * limmes and the belly, Necessity of friend-
[declaring the necessity of ship, and gratifying
gratifying others.] others.*

THe foote and hand of a
time accused the belly,
for that their gaines were de-
uoured by it * liuing in idle- * being idle.
nesse. They command that it
labour, or that it * seeke not * require.
to bee nourished. It beseech- * once and
eth them * once, or twice: yet * againe.
notwithstanding, the hands * nourishment [or
deny * to relieue it. The belly reliefe] vnto it.
being * consumed > thorough * spent.
hunger.
lacke

Esops fables.

* fayne.

* dutifull or officious.

* weake.

* disule

* bet or put backe, or refused.

* with the belly perishing.

lacke of foode, when all the limmes began to * faint, then at length the hands would be * kinde: but that too late. For the belly beeing * feeble thorough * lacke of vse, * repelled [all] meate: so whilst all the limmes enuy the belly, they perish * together with the belly.

* Humane society hath it self so, even as it is in the society of &c.

* A member needeth a member.

r duties of one another.

r good turnes

* tops of dignities, honours, or preferments.

* do defend a man sufficiently.

* garrison, or ayde.

* very many men.

Mor.] * It is even so in humane society, like as in the society of the members. * One member needs another, [and] a friend needeth a friend. Wherefore wee must vse r mutuall kindnesse, [and] mutuall r workes; [for] neither riches, nor the * highest dignities * can sufficiently defend a man. The onely and chiefe * stay is the friendship of * very many.

41

Of an ape and a fox-cub [teaching that the rich had rather hurt themselves with too much, than to part with ought to the poor.]

Miserable is it in the rich, who cannot part with ought to the poor.

AN ape intreats a fox-cub, that shee would give her a part of her tayle, to couer [her] buttocks: *for that, that was a burthen to her, which would bee of vse and an honour to her selfe. *The cubbe answereth, *that she had nothing too much, and *that shee had rather haue the ground to be swept with her tayle, & than the buttocks of the ape to bee couered.

*for [that thing] to be a burden to her [viz. the cub] which would be a vse and an honour to herself.
*She answereth, *there to be nothing too much. *herself to will rather, & brushed, & than to couer the apes buttocks with it. *to whom it doth abound.

Mor.] There are which need, there are others *who haue too much, yet notwithstanding, *it is not the manner of any of the rich

*that fashion is to none of the rich, that he may blesse the needy with his superfluous matter [or goods]

Esops fables.

rich, to blesse the needy
with their superfluity.

42

*Difficulty of preserv-
ing our selves in
perill.
* hart.*

*Of a * stag and oxen, [teaching
the difficulty of preserving our
selves in extreme
perill.]*

* fleeing the
hunter.
* cast himselfe into
a stall [or stable.]
* prayeth, or
beleebeth.
* it may be lawfull
to ly hid in the
stall or cratch
* deny it to be safe.
* both the master
and the servants to
be about to be
present.

* to restore, or
skip for joy.

* sage.
* said, it

A Stagge [of a time] * fly-
ing from the hunter,
* betooke himselfe into an
oxe-house; hee * entreates
the oxen that * he might hide
himselfe in the cribbe. The
oxen * tell him, that it cannot
be safe; for * that the master
and servants would be present
by and by: hee saith, that he
should bee safe; so that they
betray him not: The servant
entereth in, seeth him not,
being hidde in the hay, goeth
out. The stagge [began] * to
bee proude, and to feare no-
thing now. Then one of the
oxen beeing r graue both in
age and counsell, * It was an
easie

eaſie thing (quoth hee) to de-
ceiue him which is a * mole,
but that thou ſhouldeſt lie
hid from the maſter, who is
* as quicke ſighted as *Argus*,
this is the worke, [and] this is
the labour. * By and by after,
the maſter entreth in: * who
that hee may correct the neg-
ligence of his ſeruant, viewing
all things with his eyes, and
* groping in the crib with his
hand, catcheth holde of the
horne of the ſtag vnder the
hay; he r cries out vnto [his]
ſeruants, they run vnto [him]
* ſhut in the ſtag [and] * take
him.

was an eaſy thing
to deceiue &c.
* molewarpe, or
want, as blinde as a
molewarpe.
* Argus, whom
the Poets ſaie to
haue had an hun-
dred eyes.
* Straight way
afterwards.
* who viewing [or
marking] all
things &c. to the
end that he may
amend.
* trying the crib.
r calls out vnto
* compaſſe in [or
incloſe] the wild
beaſt.
r catch.

Mor.] r Hiding places
are hard to bee found * in
aduerſity and dangers: ei-
ther for that fortune doth
ſtill * purſue * men in miſe-
ry as it hath begunne, or
eſſe becauſe they beeing
hindered by feare, & void
of counſel, do betray them-
ſelues

* Places of harbour
or ſuccour.
* in aduerſe things.
* toſſe, or vex.
* miſerable [men.]

Esops fables.

* want of wisdom
or foresight, or
by their owne folly
or indiscretion.

selues through their * lacke
of heed.

43

*Beliening faire
words.*

*Of a lion & a fox-cub: [warning
vs to beware of faire words and
how we trust our enemies to con-
iecture of wordes by for-
mer deeds.]*

* living creatures
came to see [him]
& homage, or
service.

* this fox.

* an epistle which
admonisheth her
to come. * the pre-
sence of her onely
to be a most accep-
table thing to
[him] being sicke.

* nor any thing of
danger to be.

* first indeed the
lion to be most
friendly &c.

* to desire.

* the speech of her
[or conference
with her]

* to be sicke and
to ly downe.

A Lion was sick, the * beaste
visited him, the fox-cub
alone deferring [his] * dutie.
The lion sends an embassage
vnto [* her,] with * a letter
admonishing her to come.
[Saying] * that the presence of
her onely would be most ac-
ceptable [to him] being sick.
* Neither that there would be
any danger wherfore the fox
should feare. For * that first
of all the lion was indeed most
friendly to the foxe, and ther-
fore * desired earnestly * to
haue speech with her. More-
ouer, * that he was now sicke,
and kept his bedde, that al-
though

though hee * would doe that * will.
 which was not [intended]
 yet he * could not hurt [her.] * cannot.
 The fox writeth backe, * that * herself to with.
 she wisheth that the lion may
 recover his health againe, and
 * that she would pray for that * herself to intreat
 of the Gods, but yet * that the Gods that
 shee would not come to see thing. * doe to vi-
 [him.] * That shee was terri- * herself to be
 fied with the footsteppes; terrified. * which
 * which indeed sith they steps indeed when
 were all towards the den of as all are turned to-
 the lion and none turning wards. * that thing
 back, * that it was a token ny indeed of the
 that many beasts had entered living creatures to
 in, but that none had come have entred in,
 forth. but none to have
 gone forth.

Horace;

I will * retorne that, which * relate [or retorne]
 * once the wily foxe answered that, viz. that an-
 the sick lion, because the foot- swere. * in time
 steps terrife [me], past, or sometime.

All of them looking to- * for that all the
 wards thee, none back again. froststeps looking
 towards thee, none backe againe, do
 terrify me.

Mor.] Take heed [how]
 you trust words, vnlesse * shall beware
 you * take good heed, * you * words shall begi-
 shall

Esops fables.

uen you of time
r be decciued oft
times. * A con-
iecture is to be ta-
ken or made.
r we are to iudge
of mens words by
their deeds.
* of these.

*Discontent with a
meane estate.*
* a fox-cub.

shall r oft haue words [on-
ly] giuen you. * Wee are
to rake a coniecture both
of words and of deeds, and
r those are to be iudged
* by these.

44

*Of * a foxe and a weefill,
[teaching vs to be content with
a meane estate, rather than by
prosperity to endanger
our selues.]*

* thin or gaue.
r hunger, or scarci-
ty of visualls.
* a more narrow
cleft, chinke or
cranny. * well fed
her self. * her belly
being ouerfilled
hindered her alter-
wards sll ying to
goe forth againe.
* beholding her
a far off wrastling
[or struing] to get
out.
* admonisheth.

[**O**F a time] a fox beeing
* slender with long
r lack of meate, crept be-
chance into a corne chamber
through * a very straight hole.
In which when she had r bin
well fed, * and afterward try-
ing to goe forth againe, her
belly beeing overmuch stret-
ched out hindered her. A
weefill * farre off seeing [her]
* struggling, at length * adui-
serh [her] [that] if she desire
to goe out, that shee returne
to

to the hole being * empty, at * leane, or thin.
which she entered in when she
was empty.

Mor.] You may see ve-
ry many to be merry and
cheerefull in * a meane e- * mediocrity.
state, void of cares, & with- * free from.
out [all] troubles of minde.
But if these shall * become * be made rich.
rich, you shall see them * sad or sorrowfull
to goe * heauily, neuer * to stretch out
looke cheerefully, [but] their forehead
full of care, [and] over- * griefes.
whelmed with & troubles * sings or sets out
of minde. *Horace* * sets in verse.
our this fable thus; * slender or thin.

Bechance a * gaunt fox * cleft or hole.
had crept thorough a nar- * a chamber
rowe * cranny into * a corn of corne
chamber, and being fedde * stretched herselfe
* assayed in vaine to goe or indeuoured
* forth againe * when her * abroad.
belly was full. * with a full body,
or her body
being full.

To whom a weefill [see- * (see that thou seek
ing her)] a farre off said, if againe [or goe a-
thou wilt escape thence, gaine] leane [or
* Seek to goe againe be- empty] to the
eing freight hole.

Esops fables.

ing leane [thorough] the
narrowe cranny, which
thou *wentest in at when
thou wast leane.

* wentest vnder.

45

*Losing liberty for
avoiding poverty.*

*Of a horse and a stag, [teaching
vs to take heed that for escaping
poverty, we lose not liberty.]*

* made war, or wa-
ged battell, or
warred.

* He returneth

* field.

* becomes now.

* sent vnder
the yoke.

* it is necessary
that the conqueror
himselfe serue
the man.

A Horse [of a time] *fought
with a stagge. But being
at length driven forth of the
pastures, he earnestly intreats
the help of man. * Returnes
with the man, goeth downe
into the * pasture, [so] he that
was conquered before is now
made the conquerour. But
yet neuerthelesse, the enemy
being overcome & * brought
vnder, * the conquerour him-
selfe must needs serue the
man. [Whereupon] he beares
the horseman on his back, &
the bridle in his mouth.

Mor.]

Mer.] Many * strive a-^{* fight.}
gainst pouerty, & which^{* which pouerty.}
beeing ouercomne tho-
rough [good] fortune and
industry, * they oft-times^{* oft times the li-}
lose their liberty. For, bee-^{berly of the con-}
ing indeed Lords and con-^{querour perisheth}
querours of pouerty, they^[or is lost]
begin to serue riches, are
driuen with the whips of
couerousnesse, [and] are
curbed in with the bridles
of * niggardlinesse, nei-^{* ouermuch}
ther yet doe they keepe^{sparing.}
[any] measure in * seeking,^{* of seeking}
neither yet indeed dare^[riches]
they vse the things which
they haue gotten, * for a^{* by the iust [or}
iust punishment of their^{thorow the &c.}
couetousnesse. *Horace*
[saith] concerning this
matter.

* A stag [of a time] be-^{* A stag being bet-}
ing too hard for a horse in^{ter in fight droue}
fight, draue him from the^{away a horse from}
common pasture, vntill^{the common}
[the horse] being * too weak^{herbs [or grasse]}
in that long fight,^{* lesse in long strife}
or contention.

F & Im-

earnestly be-
sought. * helps.

r But.
* the horse
having now got-
ten the conquest,
r the flag.
r reiected, or
cast off.
* nor [put away
or remoued] the
bridle.
* vnhappy, or
foolish man.
* wants.
* metalls.
* shall serue, or be
a seruant.
r cannot tell.
r to be content
with.

Esops fables.

r Implored the * helpe
of man, and received the
bridle [of that condition.]

* So after that, r the vi-
olent conquerour departed
from r the enemy,

Hee r repelled not the
horse-man from [his] back,
* nor the bridle from his
mouth.

So the * poor caytife, who
fearing * pouerty, loseth li-
berty, better than * Gould,
shall carry [his] master,

And he * shall be a slaue
for euer who wil not know
[how] r to vse a little.

FINIS.

pe
he
n.]
vi-
ed

he
ck,
his

no
li-
d,

se
w